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VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IT IS ALMOST A LAW NOW.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL OVER THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE VETO.

The Overwhelming Majority in Favor of the Measure, 219 to 41, Completed Some of Its Salient Features—Why Several Members Changed Their Votes—Legislative Talk—Cherry's Chances—The Vote in Detail—What the Bill Provides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The Interstate Commerce bill will go to the President not later than Monday. It was passed by the House today in time for the conference to be held before tomorrow night, by a vote of 219 to 41, and by the Senate at 4 o'clock this afternoon by a vote of 43 to 15. The Democratic members who had opposed the passage of the bill in the House at about noon, had met in caucus and had then come to a decision to accept the conference report, some of them who had been declaiming against the bill vowing that they did not want to go on record as voting against legislation, after the Senate had voted out all amendments to it, or all amendments of the bill of any consequence. I did not take long for them to be united. When this much was made known there was some excitement and interest who have been for the passage of the bill, and who had been opposed to the conference report, which had been accomplished by the success that had in fact crowned their efforts. But the result had been discounted, and in a few minutes members were being called to the floor of the House, and the roll was called to see how they would vote on the passage of the bill. Many members who had been opposed to the bill voted for it, and many members of the Democratic party voted against it. The bill was passed by a vote of 219 to 41. The following is the vote in detail:

[The vote, by States, is omitted.]

WHO KILLED FREDERICK HALL.

The Wife of the Famous Executive Passes Away Last Night.

Jane Caroline Fullerton, widow of the late Allen Frederick Hall of Evanston and mother of Chauncey H. Hall, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Western Electric Company, died at her residence on Hinman avenue, Evanston, last night, after a long illness. Mrs. Frederick Hall was born in Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., and was married to Mr. Hall in 1842, being at that time a resident of Cincinnati. Mr. Hall was a prominent member of the Cincinnati Bar, and was also a leading member of the Ohio Legislature. He was a warm friend of Salmon P. Chase, and was appointed by him Solicitor of the Treasury Department, which position he held during the war. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, which framed the present Constitution of that State. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature when the Republican party was organized, and was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. He was also a member of the Ohio Legislature when the Fugitive Slave law was passed, and was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the repeal of that law. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature when the Fugitive Slave law was passed, and was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the repeal of that law. He was a member of the Ohio Legislature when the Fugitive Slave law was passed, and was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the repeal of that law.

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THAT DYNAMITE TREATY.

IS IT IN THE CASE OF A LOYAL SUBJECT OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone Defends the Irish and Puts Mr. Sheridan's Hon. Dogs Behind Him—Discussion Over the Question of Striking Out the Article Relating to Political Crimes—A Vote to Be Taken Monday—Sunday Addresses and Much Confidence in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The discussion of the British extradition or "dynamite" treaty in the Senate to-day was another brief one of great importance. It showed that the objections made last week to some features have not, to those minds, been removed. Before the meeting of the Executive session (held, this will be followed by a political discussion. The last thing today after several hours' discussion was the motion of Senator Platt to strike out Art. 2. This article reads:

[Remainder of column illegible.]

KILLED HIMSELF FOR HALL.

Suicide of Charles Dunn, Who Was Found with His Throat Cut.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Charles Dunn, aged eighty-one years, was found with his throat cut from ear to ear in the basement of his home, 1,000 Lincoln avenue, this morning. He was dead when found. Dunn was a prominent citizen of Chicago, and was well known in the city. He was a member of the Board of Trade, and was also a member of the Chicago Club. He was a member of the Chicago Club, and was also a member of the Chicago Club. He was a member of the Chicago Club, and was also a member of the Chicago Club.

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PURSUED THE WORLD.

A Deserting Young Lady's Parents Follow Her from the Continent.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Miss Bessie Mary Fairbairn, a former school mistress of Boston, was married last Wednesday morning at the residence of the bride's parents, Professor Fairbairn, to Mr. William J. Chalmers, the celebrated artist. Miss Fairbairn was married to Mr. Chalmers, the celebrated artist. Miss Fairbairn was married to Mr. Chalmers, the celebrated artist. Miss Fairbairn was married to Mr. Chalmers, the celebrated artist.

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Ordered to Leave Town Quick.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—Three gentlemen named Liberty, living at Erie, Pa., are reported to have been ordered by vigilance committees to leave that place. The committees have been formed by the citizens of Erie, and the men have been ordered to leave the city.

Found with the Head Crushed.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—Charles Mann, aged eighty-one years, was found with his head crushed in the basement of his home, 1,000 Lincoln avenue, this morning. He was dead when found. Mann was a prominent citizen of Chicago, and was well known in the city. He was a member of the Board of Trade, and was also a member of the Chicago Club. He was a member of the Chicago Club, and was also a member of the Chicago Club. He was a member of the Chicago Club, and was also a member of the Chicago Club.

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Found Dead in the Street.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 21.—A man named J. A. Harris, who lived near the mouth of the Mississippi River, was found yesterday by a passer-by lying dead in the street. He had been shot through the heart.

[Remainder of column illegible.]

A SEASON OF PLEASURE.

THE GRAND BALL OF THE CHICAGO CLUB.

A Thoroughly Enjoyable Affair at St. Cecilia's Court Hall—Five Hundred Guests, Including Many Prominent Citizens—Mr. Russell's Ball—The Two Receptions Given the Night Before—A Grand Ball—Social Gathering of Officers, Cadets Choirs, U. A. M.

The regular hunter and breakfast given at St. Cecilia's Court Hall last night didn't have much of a show. The ball is now very fashionable, and the most prominent people in the city, and, in fact, almost every one who is anybody, was present. The ball was given by the Chicago Club, and was a very successful affair. The ball was given by the Chicago Club, and was a very successful affair. The ball was given by the Chicago Club, and was a very successful affair. The ball was given by the Chicago Club, and was a very successful affair.

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OUR TRADE WITH CANADA

PENDING RESOLUTIONS AND PROPOSED ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Canadian Exception the Serious Result in Point of Having the Power of the United States Stand Against Their Trade—They Can Express Surplus that the Difficulty Has Not Been Disposed Of by a Few Treaty—Expressions of Opinion on the Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—(Special.)—The more the Belmont bill providing for trade war legislation on the part of the United States against Canada for asserting her fishery rights, secured by the treaty of 1818 is considered here, the stronger grows the conviction in official circles that it has been rendered nearly as a "dead" by reason of what is thought to be the unfriendly action of Canada during the last season. It is also thought possible that the United States legislature, seriously contemplate granting the revocation of the treaty in the interest and protection which would result from the passing in favor of a non-intercourse measure. Of course the British Government will look to assistance to Canada if needed in shutting out from our soil competition of the American agriculturists of non-importance of the British possessions with the United States, and of the trouble would have no end, but the possibility of such a state of affairs being allowed to arise is evident. The Belmont Senate resolutions have express opinion that the Dominion is not acceding to the proposed plan of Canada to have the dispute settled by arbitration and that the appointment of a commission to deal with the matter is not liable. Since the House refused to continue in force the recent Retaliation treaty Canada has no option left but to assert her rights under the treaty. This she has done to a large extent during the last season, and it is now proposed for administration to arrive at the conclusion to increase duty, among the articles protection that, and have not been especially an object of importance to Canada, and which they could easily spare, when, in consequence they would have to pay the duty of Canada and would have to pay the duty of Canada and would have to pay the duty of Canada and

TWO DEFECTIVE VOTES.

VAN WYCK IS DEFEATED.

OUR CORR

OUR CORRUPT CAPITAL.

STARTLING REVELATIONS MADE IN A MEMORIAL TO THE SENATE.

Washington City Council in Its Control of the Last Assembly—How Some Senators Won Their Seats—The Company Gets Money—Interstate Congressional Work—The National Board of Trade—Questions of Importance to Illinois—Senate Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Mr. Colquitt, by presenting a petition from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the District of Columbia, and that he assumed to do so cheerfully for the sterling facts revealed in the petition, but for the manner for the pure motives and high character of those who had to before the Senate. The petition was well and appropriately, and challenged investigation of the facts. It was a plea which should command degree" for protection of home and an exercise of wise and beneficent legislation. The petition was then read.

It recites the indebtedness of the District of Columbia and the duty of the public authorities to protect the rights of the people and to see that the laws are enforced. It recites that the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia was elected in November, 1896, and that the Republican majority in the Council was secured by the corruption of votes and bribery of voters, and that the Democratic majority in the House was secured by the same means. It recites that the Republican majority in the Council was secured by the corruption of votes and bribery of voters, and that the Democratic majority in the House was secured by the same means. It recites that the Republican majority in the Council was secured by the corruption of votes and bribery of voters, and that the Democratic majority in the House was secured by the same means.

Mr. Harris remarked that the petition was not one of ordinary interest and a pressing importance, and he suggested that it be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, with instructions to investigate the charges and report to the Senate.

Mr. Quay said he did not feel it incumbent on him, or upon any Senator, to make any suggestions to the committee. He did not doubt that the committee would be to the investigation which the petition suggested, and would suggest proper measures of relief.

Mr. Pugh, Chairman of the District Committee, said that the allegations presented in the petition had long engaged the attention of the committee. There was no doubt that there were a great many residents and voters of the District of Columbia who were subject to corruption and bribery, and that there had been great corruption in connection with elections in the District. It was well understood that the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia had been engaged in the investigation of charges of corruption in connection with the election of members of the Legislative Assembly of the District of Columbia. It was also

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1887.

The Bank of Lost Chesterfield is re-opened.

Parnell and Montgomery have practically settled their disputes.

A count of the Hut Republicans has appeared in the Australian harness.

GROVER CLEVELAND announced the speech-less of the Illinois House yesterday.

ALEXANDER, the Imperial Bulgarian Prince, is making a tour of Egypt incognito.

It is reported that another call for 5 per cent bonds will be issued in a few days.

The Residential deadlock in Indiana is unbroken. Two ballots were taken yesterday.

MRS. VOORHEES, the wife of Senator VOORHEES of Indiana, died in Washington yesterday.

A New York policeman shot at an enemy the pleasure yesterday and killed an innocent man.

JUDGE TULEY yesterday decided against the claim for alimony of the divorced wife of the late WILLIAM F. HARVEY.

A CHICAGO committee has been appointed to investigate the management of the Michigan Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids.

SENATOR SPOONER of Wisconsin has been placed on the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to succeed Gen. LOGAN.

GEN. MARTINEZ DE VIEDMA, Papal Nuncio at Madrid, has been designated to succeed Cardinal JACOBINI as Papal Secretary of State.

LLOYD BRICE has sold to the Chicago Telephone Company for $60,000 stock that on Washington street, northeast corner of Franklin.

THOMAS F. BARRETT was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri.

A DEBATE of over three hours' duration took place in the United States Senate yesterday on the INTER-OCEANIC treaty, which came over from last session, but no action was taken.

FIVE PRISONERS were arraigned in the Jersey City Police Court yesterday for shooting Thomas Hayes, the 10-year-old boy who threw snowballs at them, and were remanded for further examination.

SENATOR SHERMAN gave notice yesterday that today, immediately after the completion of the morning business, he would ask the Senate to consider the bill previously reported for the protection of American labor-ers. The Senate, however, adjourned till Monday.

G. S. PATRICK was nominated for United States Senator from Nebraska to succeed CHARLES H. VAN WYCK in the Republican legislative caucus yesterday morning, after fifteen ballots had been taken. In the joint session, at noon, the vote was as follows: Paddock, 91; Hoffman (Democrat), 61; Van Wyck, 6.

GOV. ROSS of Texas has followed up his inaugural address by a message to the Legislature in which he recommends a number of reforms, relating to a rigorous manner with the railroad question and recommending that getting money nationals be declared illegal, and that any officer of a railroad engaging therein may be convicted of bribery.

THE new French Cabinet, which was formed Dec. 31, 1886, is already in many quarters, and its resignation may be expected. The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 21 to 6, rejected the essential budget proposed by M. ROUVIER, Minister of Finance, providing for an issue of bonds to the amount of $12,000,000 francs, redeemable in sixty-six years, to meet the temporary needs of the Government.

THERE was a fair demand for money, and the rates were unchanged. Sterling bills were strong. Investment securities were quiet. The New York stock market was irregular.—The Chicago produce markets were generally dull, with an easier feeling in grain, but a recovery later, while provisions were stronger because of smaller packing receipts. As compared with Thursday pork closed 50 cents higher, lard five cents higher, meats 5 cents higher, wheat and corn 1c each higher, oats steady, barley easy, rye and flaxseed 1c each higher.

A GOVERNMENT who thinks he sees in the retaliatory measures and possible conflict with Canada an attempt to distract attention from the financial situation of the Pacific roads says he "would like to see The Tribune and other papers hold Senator SHERMAN down for a while hard on the grind-stone of the Pacific railroads question and let him show distinctly that he thinks as he is authorized, and that he cannot throw dust in the eyes of the people to that way any longer." The suggestion is received and is commending, but it does not seem to us that it can work both. While the Treasury trouble is an undisguised lie to desire to divide Pacific railroads' accounts investigated and the subsidy collection to Congress part of their plan, it is equally desirous that Canada shall be brought to book for its unprecedented interference in the dealings with the United States. Which is a very pressing feeling among the citizens of the United States that Uncle SAM has to his good nature permitted the small boys in the part of the country to throw footballs at him about long enough, and grant it comes to hearing on to the relentless

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government's head it is not beneath his dignity to take the boys across his knee for a good warming up.

SHALL'S INTER-STATE BILL PASSED.

The Inter-State Commerce bill passed the House yesterday by the sweeping vote of 219 to 41, and now waits the Senate by of to 41, and now waits the President's signature. According to the provisions of the act the parties relating to the appointment of Inter-State Commerce Commissioners will go into effect at once, but the sections governing railroad rates and transportation will not become operative for sixty days yet. This will give the railroads time to arrange for the "new departure." It seems to be understood that the railroads will abandon the hands, unreasonable, preposterous interpretation put on the bill a few weeks ago by trading officials and put agents and will not attempt to compel a repeal of the new law by making its execution an odious and oppressive proposition. Any such conspiracy would meet prompt action and that hostility to the interests of a railroad are antagonist enough to prove a terror to the existing system.

It is time for railroad officers to step off talk of advancing through rates from the West under the pretense that the old arrangements of the trust. Any road making such an attempt will find its traffic taken by a rival line, and no pool combinations will be broken up there can be no more confederations to maintain rates above the competitive level except in direct violation of penal law. An attempt-tion to increase on several points the roads must make low, reasonable rates for long-distance traffic, and then the are all require them to keep their tariffs for shorter hauls from non-competitive points to keep reasonable proportions to the charges for a greater service over the same line and in the same direction. The road that prosecutes advance through rates will not do its own, but when it grants a reasonable long-distance rate, no competitor will compel it to do, it must allow to inter-State "locals" to some equitable proportion thereto. The railroad managers may as well accept the philosophy of Light Bob's song and admit that they are at last amenable to National authority to serve the public reasonably and grant just, uniform and reasonable rates to all persons, places, and nations. The farmers, manufacturers, and merchants are subject to compute for business, and why should not railroads?

The Inter-State Commerce bill will affect most the lines running east from Chicago to Kansas City, Omaha, and Minneapolis, whose tariff charges are much higher than the Eastern roads, and they are all dependent on through business and will soon be put into active competition. For there to grade up their charges on the long-distance traffic would mean ruin, as they all look to this business for the larger portion of their earnings, and the most pushing a high tariff on such freight must surrender it to its competitors. Evidently the roads must get the long-distance tariffs on a competitive level and then give intermediate points lower rates in proportion to the shorter distance. What this proportion will be must depend on the "circumstances and conditions" affecting the traffic, and, while in exceptional cases as much may be charged in the aggregate for a shorter as for a longer haul, the rule will be the other way, and the result must be a reasonable change between terminals and then shade it down for points less distant, the great a charge for the shorter as for the longer haul will be permitted only where the roads can justify it by showing affirmatively that the rate is reasonable and gives no undue or unfair preference over another. For instance, the aggregate charge must be less from Central Iowa to Chicago than from Dubuque and Kansas, less from Minneapolis or Green points than from Central Iowa, and less from Central Illinois to Chicago than from Cairo. If the new Inter-State or Minneapolis to the eastward, via Chicago is to accept per 100 pounds to accept be lower from Chicago, and if eight cents is charged, Omaha to Chicago, it would appear quite fair either to reject such, more than 8c extra from Chicago to New York. And a still less rate must be charged from Detroit or Toledo to New York, or the route will suffer.

FOR OPPOSITION WITH CANADA.

At the last session of Congress Senator BLAIR'S amendment to the Dingley Shipping bill, investing the President with authority to protect American vessels by a provision the cutting off privileges from Canadian vessels in our ports which are denied to American vessels in the Dominion ports, passed both Houses of Congress and would have been amply sufficient to have effected the desirable purpose of the measure had it not been suffered to remain in abeyance by the President himself.

Encouraged by the failure of the President to exercise his authority, the Dominion Parliament enacted a long step further and caused a law which, it is said, has received the sanction of the crown, throwing that all American fishing vessels entering Canadian waters for other purposes than those mentioned in the treaty of 1818—namely: shelter, repairs, wood, and water—shall be forbidden; and that all other American vessels coming within the forbidden limit may be seized and confiscated by the customs authorities, and their masters may be put under oath, whether they have shown any intention to violate law or merely permission or not. In other words, the Canadians deny to our vessels the ordinary rights which are conceded to each other by all civilized nations. The extraordinary course of Canada has once more aroused the attention of Congress. In the House the Foreign Affairs Committee has reported unanimously a bill giving the President authority to prohibit vessels flying the British flag and coming from Canadian ports from having the privileges denied to American vessels in those ports. It also forbids the importation of fish and merchandise from Canada by the land routes. The Senate Committee has also unanimously reported a bill of the same general purport, accompanied by a report which sets forth the unfriendly treatment to which our fishermen have been subjected, the illegal seizure by which law has been vested in the Dominion customs officers and magistrates, the violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and of the principles of international comity which are evidenced in the new Dominion law, and the general unfriendly policy of the Canadian Administration during the last year.

As a bill of similar import, though less sweeping in its application, has once passed Congress here is no question that the present measure, which enforces and strengthens the retaliatory policy, will also pass. Its enactment is also emphasized by the recent vigorous protest of Secretary Manning against the Dominion policy which prohibits our vessels out of Canadian ports. But there the indignation seems to halt. The people, Congress, and the Cabinet up to the Secretary of State are unanimous in their opinion and determination that the law of self-defense is the only remedy which will fit the case and bring the Canadians to their senses. The Secretary of State obviously himself with more formal protest communicated by letter. The President has not even exercised the authority given him by the Fish resolution, which was carried to the point, as it did not apply to the provisions of our ships-ments. Meanwhile the proposed new legislation has caused something like a panic in Canada. The people over the border are beginning to feel on that by the non-

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import duty have proportional they have not only defeated their purpose of getting a new commercial and treaty, but they have cut off the prospect of securing any special relations with the United States. In England also there is a growing feeling that the Canadians have gone too far, and that the Imperial Government must modify its action. There seems now a most favorable time for the President to take a firm stand, and, unless the Canadians modify, to use the authority with which Congress has vested him. Retaliation is not always a wise policy to pursue in cases of international difficulty, but in the instance comes has been brought upon revenge. American fishermen have been harassed and subjected and their treaty rights taken away, and our trade legislation has been enacted which coincides not quite commerce with the Dominion. The Canadian Government is no longer standing upon treaty rights. It has imposed agreements, and to such some resistance in the first international as well as natural law. It now remains to be seen what course the President will take. Will he succumb to this aggression, or will he use the ample powers he has to stop which he has been invested? Surely, with Secretary FISH'S unequivocal opinion and vice-president and attitude, he need not be afraid of Cleveland resistance!

WHY ARTHUR VETO THE INTER-STATE BILL.

The opposition to the Inter-State Commerce bill in the House came mainly from the San Francisco members and the lead and stock holding section around New York and Boston, with scattering votes from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and some portions of the South, forty-one votes in all. The only members from the Northwest voting against the bill were Boggs of Wisconsin, GILFILLAN of Minnesota, and the two Dakota delegates from Iowa, Frederick and Weaver. Dunham of Chicago professed to be in favor of the bill providing it was considerably modified by striking out the sections against pooling and the arbitration, moreover, and other forms of dealing and favoritism. In attempting to have the bill recommitted to the interests of dishonesty and oppression. Dunham opposed the desires of ninety-nine hundredths of his constituents, but, notwithstanding the very large, he took his position and voted for the bill on the final roll-call. In the South a few Democrats from Texas opposed the bill because it will lead to an increased exercise of National authority in behalf of people interests.

On the whole, the opposition to the bill may be fairly termed Wall street and sectional. Its action swayed itself mainly against the bill, and the opposition was small and diffused. Some of the new opposition votes from the Northwest are difficult to explain. At first glance the votes of Boggs of Wisconsin and GILFILLAN of Minnesota seem to result from sheer stupidity and the prick of wrong-headed opinion. BIRDSEYE acted against the demand of the Legislature of his own State. So for Frederick and Weaver, the Pioneer Democrats from Iowa, wholly opposed them to favor the bill, as they live on anti-monopoly agitation and would oppose any measure calculated to improve the relations between the transportation companies and the people and produce a better feeling. With the magnificent exception noted the Republican and Democratic sentiment from the Northwest rural unity for the bill. The widespread and overwhelming vote for the measure is one of the best indications that it will work well and prove beneficial to the service of the country. The fact that the best operators endorsed the main in the main of railroad representatives and anti-monopoly demagogue, with a few State-rights Southern and democratic bigots, indicates that the bill was not accomplete to unreasonable, but reserved an overpowering support from fair-minded representatives of both parties and from all sections of the Union. The heavy majority for the bill attests the strength of the demand in all sections of the country for better regulation and control of the transportation system and the general belief that Congress's concern is not calculated to bring about such results.

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BY CONSTITUTIONAL OPPOSITION PERILED

Senator Crawford of Kalo Park introduced a joint resolution in the Senate at Springfield the other day in favor of calling a new constitutional convention. This is an old fad of Mr. Crawford. He introduced a similar resolution two years ago and no action was taken on it. It is not likely that any will be on the present one.

There is no public demand for a new Constitution save on the part of some office-holding theorists and a mere handful of very enthused lawyers and laymen. The people of Illinois are very well pleased with their fundamental law. Not a solitary petition has been presented to the Legislature calling for a constitutional convention, there has not been a public meeting in any part of the State in advocacy thereof, and no public journal of any influence has asserted that there is any necessity therefor. Senator Crawford, so far as we know, is alone in urging the pet project of his. A new constitutional convention would compel large expense on the State without any necessity. And it is quite probable that instead of improving Constitution, the convention would merely prepare the existing one for revision, and that such revision would be adverse to many of the most popular provisions. It is well known that several corrections told in other States since 1870 have adopted many of the amendments governors of the Illinois Constitution which the law-making class would abolish, if they had power, but new conventions.

The leading journals and public men of New York are now advocating the temporary rise in the Constitution of the Empire State of the provisions of the Illinois law limiting the amount of municipal bonded indebtedness and taxation, the provision against special legislation, and that against the appropriation of public moneys for sectarian purposes. These are the very provisions which the two-thirds would strike out. Senator Crawford and hosts with similar notions placed in their disposal by the people of Illinois have not yet learned the lesson that the rationale which are really needed and which the State can support will be built by building enterprise, and that those which are dangerous for subsidies are not needed and have been repealed for the purpose of ruining the city and county governments. They care for nothing but profits, and are always ready to distribute their endorsements which will be urged not on that and second hand mortgages for bond subsidies. It is because there is no restriction by law that Chicago citizens are so lavish and that the towns and boroughs of towns and counties are mortgaged to anything they would be built without subsidies. It is the old game of the fox and the grapes over again. The Governor is right when he says: "Each railroads as the entire "cycling state of the State will support, and "all from dependent for legislative business

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has been enacted so as to provide that the Governor can vote particular lines of the three metropolitan bill, that the bread of certain county officers may be enhanced, as in the case of Sheriff and Treasurer; that special Drainage Districts may be established in most useful portions, which exactly the size of north of Chicago and the surrounding settlements, and to abolish the private constitutional system. The expense of making these changes has been little. The cost of a new Constitution would be very great and the danger of needed greater still.

THE SILVER AND GOLD QUESTION.

We give elsewhere a detailed and very interesting description of the new gun and projectile for the use of which, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, Congress has appropriated the sum of $500,000, to be applied to the construction of a vessel which will carry three of them. The gun itself, which will carry a 60-pound projectile, is cheaper and a half less relative and ship than is English, and will be operated by compressed air, the extreme length of the gun being necessary to secure greater speed for the projectile, as the air decreases in expansion by motion from the breech to the muzzle. Sheriff will be a battery of three of these guns, mounted on the perpendicular, for the vessel which carries them will some engage low broadside to an enemy. She will, for example, and then if necessary come to and with-out turning, so that she will never present much of a mark to be fired at, and each gun can be trained and worked by a single man.

The explosive agent is to be used in the gun is nitro-glycerine or nitro-glycerine gelatine. It will be placed in a steel projectile driven from as bright. As a free vessel not be used without exploding the projectile prematurely, and precaution is therefore observed-ly to use no explosive. It, a battery being placed to the point of the projectile which produces a spark by concussion or by the action of water on a sensitized surface, while on the other end of the projectile is a fuse which secures the purpose of a rudder and steers it with the greatest accuracy. From the experiments which have been made at Fort Lafayette with one of these guns it is found that the nitro-gelatine can be fired two miles with precision, and with no risk to those handling it, as the air gun generates no heat. It will, in fact, throw a projectile of the same relative proportions two-thirds as far as a rifled cannon. It has the great advantage, also, of making no noise or smoke, so that no attention would be called to the discharge from a vessel or a shore battery. Its adaptability to field operations is also established, as a 6-pound gun gave perfectly practicable which will throw from ten to twenty-five pounds of nitro-gelatine the distance of a mile.

Such in substance are the general characteristics of the new explosive and the gun which fires it. So ideally efforts have been so well demonstrated that naval experts do not hesitate to say that one of these projectiles, striking her amidship, would destroy any vessel of war afloat and every one on board of her. This is sufficiently destructive, to say the least, and it brings up the commanding question how long war would last if all nations were supplied with it, and if the search of the struggle were simply dependent on the question of the money to drive the other nations down. A number of this sort, where a single shot can destroy the most powerful vessel and all on board, open a tremendous vista to the ground, so, if used in the field, blow a whole regiment to kingdom come, would not be a very favorable one. Moonlight excursions would be succeeded by wholesale slaughter, and it is questionable whether men might be found willing to march to certain death. The new French explosive, "melinite," is said to be ten times more powerful than nitro-gelatine. It is not safe to assume that this is true, as the French, as the rest of men, are apt to announce that they have secured some terrible weapon or explosive which is going to annihilate the enemy; but if "melinite" can accomplish all that is claimed for it they can destroy the secret of the manufacture of ingredients, and it can be used in the compound we give as evil as nitro-gelatine, and it would work just as well as a novelty with "the most favored nations." There is hope yet that the explosive business of war may be escaped by the very deadliness of its agents, or at least that the nations with equal opportunities to use nitro-gelatine or melinite would hesitate a long time before they consigned the work of universal slaughter.

YES FOR AND YES FEARS IN KANSAS.

The Governor of Kansas in his recent message to the Legislature has sounded a note of warning as to the serious land-rushing of counties and municipalities which the people of that State would do well to heed. The figures quoted by the Governor show a total of municipal indebtedness which is appalling in a State of a million and a quarter of people, and which, in the absence of any legal limitation on the debt-creating and tax-levying authority, is rapidly and enormously increasing.

Two years ago the municipal indebtedness of Kansas was $10,011,000. The 1886 of January, 1887, it had increased to $16,887,011, of which $13,000,000 was in bonds issued on account of railroads, $1,000,000 in county, $1,000,000 in township, and $1,000,000 in city bonds. Nearly three-fourths of the entire railroad aid was for enterprises in railroads. During the last two years, also, out of a total of $11,000,000 of bonds voted but not yet issued $11,000,000 are in aid of railroads. Of all the bonds thus voted more than the total municipal indebtedness of Kansas would be as follows:

County	$ 1,000,000
Township	1,000,000
City	1,000,000
School district	1,000,000
Total	$ 4,000,000

It is true that the people of Kansas are going on voting bonds and accumulating an interest bearing indebtedness which is not only sure to cripple their progress in the future and development of their State, but to ultimately create them if some restriction is not placed upon the indiscriminate authority. The description of the situation by the Governor forcibly shows the condition of Illinois before the adoption of the new Constitution, which set a limit on municipal indebtedness. Railroad bonding has become extinct. The most conservative communities have yielded to the corruption, and the counties and towns of the State are voting to sustain the enemy; but if "solidity" can successfully all that is claimed for it they can secure every the secret of the manufacture of ingredients, and it can be used in the compound we give as evil as nitro-gelatine, and it would work just as well as a novelty with "the most favored nations." There is hope yet that the explosive business of war may be escaped by the very deadliness of its agents, or at least that the nations with equal opportunities to use nitro-gelatine or melinite would hesitate a long time before they consigned the work of universal slaughter.

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[illegible] would be built by [illegible] railway [illegible] enterprise without regard to [illegible] and also relieve the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] will be of advantage to the State. A [illegible] national is not a [illegible]. It is a [illegible] connection is proposed to [illegible] service." But is a railroad supported by land-borrowing and tax-grounding, but so long as there is no constitution upon corporations, the land-voting will continue, owing to the pressure which such corporations can bring to bear upon them, and the corrupting and demoralizing will continue because there is nothing to prevent it. There can Illinois went through the experiences which Kansas is now having. She had the same railroad aspirants and, as Kansas is doing now, voted herself into a fearful chasm from which it took her twenty years to recover, and they were twenty years of toil and humiliation. Unless the people of Kansas learn the lesson of such experiences and put on the brakes at once by inviting the debt-creating authority they will surely suffer in the same way. They will be on well to heed the warning of their Governor, which comes from the west.

THE WEST OF CONFIDENCE.

The vote of confidence in the Conservative Government of the Canadian Dominion which has been registered in the recent elections in Quebec and Ontario has led to the dissolution of the Parliament and an appeal to the people, who will vote for a new House of Commons the 5th of next month. The Premier, Sir John MACDONALD, has made the new franchise bill the pretext for the dissolution, but general questions remain behind. The tariff and the fish question will be the prominent issues in the canvass. The Government is announced to insist upon a still stronger policy of protection, and the fish matter has been forced upon it as a new question, which will be bitterly fought, particularly by the French Canadian faction, who have fallen off from the Government party. The action of Congress in the matter of commercial non-intercourse with Canada has also precipitated another issue which the Government will have to meet, and it is affirmed by a prominent Conservative that this is one reason why the Premier is hurrying up the election, so he wants it over before the farmers have a chance to realize the full force of the measures which have been introduced in both Houses of Congress.

The Inter-State Commerce bill will not obstruct through rates, divert traffic to the Canadian lines, destroy the export trade, or lead to the appearance of "pergons, hyenas, and dromedaries." It will, however, cause a lowering and equalization of railroad tariffs which will benefit the general public. The bill may incidentally squeeze a good deal of water out of the stocks of some of the lines. It will stop discrimination, between persons and places and prevent building up one town and political favorites another, and favoring monopolies like the Standard Oil Company with special rebates. It will do away with the abuses of the pooling system, differentials, arbitraries, discriminations, and the favoritism system generally. It will restore the railroads to the business of common carriers and deprive them of sovereignty over roads and industry. The bill is the most important measure adopted in Congress for twenty years, and the railroad services will do well to interpret it fairly and abide by its provisions in good faith.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

In spite of the efforts of the Irish Liberal leaders to put a stop to outrages, the Parnellites continue to [illegible] "land-grabbers" against the landlords. The disputes of tenantry over [illegible] Mr. Trevelyan, one of the ministers in the Gladstone Cabinet, and one of the most intelligent and fair-minded of the Irish landlords, has made the experiment of reducing the rents of his tenants on the Wallscourt estate in the county of Galway, and the result is said to be very satisfactory. The tenants have responded to the reduction by paying up their arrears, and the agitation against the payment of rents has ceased. Mr. Trevelyan's example is worthy of imitation by the other landlords of Ireland, and if they will follow it the Land League will be deprived of its most powerful weapon.

It is to be regretted that Matthew Arnold has found it necessary to justify his course in [illegible] friend's work by getting down to the [illegible] and deliberately [illegible] the facts out of their [illegible] and set on the attack in an [illegible] style to the attendant upon friend's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LOOKING MORE LIKE WAR.

Further Movements of the Cuban Patriots Cause Alarm.

Cuban Junta Protesting Its Innocence—Consul Barker Gives Chicago Reporters Some Valuable Information—Spanish Spy Known to the Chicago Police.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Rumors of war are becoming more and more frequent. The Junta Consul Lee, the Cuban Consul, and the Cuban Consul, as well as the Press Bureau, and Judy Fox of London, all report that France is making elaborate preparations to dispatch to the Mexican frontier strong reinforcements of arms.

THE RAILWAY WAR-CLOUD.

Conflicting Stories from European Capitals as to the Situation.

Vienna, Jan. 21.—The Political Correspondent has private a letter from Constantinople saying:

A decided agitation prevails here that the Porte is secretly arming. It is reported that the Sultan is about to appeal to the Powers to intervene in favor of Greece. This step is said to be the suggestion of the Emperor and of the Austrian Government. It is also reported that the Sultan will ask for a new Commission of the Ottoman Government.

An Imperial Order from Berlin says:

In Government circles here the prevailing belief is that the Greek army is not strong enough to cope with the Turkish army, and that the Greek fleet is not powerful enough to prevent the Turkish fleet from bombarding the Greek ports. Under these circumstances it is considered probable that the Powers will intervene to prevent the Turkish army from occupying Athens. It is reported that Germany has decided to send a squadron to Greek waters.

Paris, Jan. 21.—It is denied here that the Emperor William has written a letter to the Czar urging him to intervene in favor of Greece.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—It is denied here that Emperor William has written a letter to the Czar urging him to intervene in favor of Greece.

Berlin, Jan. 21.—Despatches received here from Athens say that the Greek army is concentrating at Larissa, and that the Greek fleet is ready to sail for the Turkish coast. The Greek army is said to be in a state of great excitement.

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Paris

COAL-HANDLERS' STRIKE.

PITTSBURGH EMPLOYES ASKED FOR A CHANGE IN HOURS.

The Meeting of Thomas Rogers Under Injunction—The Men Who Went Out Must Show Individual Reasons Again to Support the Workers—A Protest Against the Suspension of Arbitration by the Anti-Compromise Coke Operators.

Special to The Tribune.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 21.—The first Pittsburgh coal miner arrested last night for violating Thomas Rogers, the injunction granted by Judge Gunn against the striking coal handlers, were arraigned in the Gregory Street police court at 9 o'clock this morning. Those cases are Thomas Shelly, Marion Richards, Frank Cahill, and Samuel A. Ball. Mr. Shaw, Gilbert, Collins appeared for the prosecution, and ex-Judge John A. Ambrose for the defendants. Rogers stated that on the first, Saturday, he had gone to Judge Gunn's chambers and asked for the right to picket the mines. Counsel for the men objected to the introduction of the petition, but the court overruled the objection. Rogers then stated that he had gone to the mines and had seen the men who were picketing. He had told them that they were violating the injunction and that they would be arrested if they did not stop. He had also told them that they had a right to picket the mines, but that they must not interfere with the men who were working. Rogers then identified the defendants as the men he had seen picketing the mines. Counsel for the defendants objected to the testimony of Rogers, on the ground that he was not a competent witness, but the court overruled the objection. Rogers then stated that he had seen the defendants picketing the mines and had told them that they must not interfere with the men who were working. He had also told them that they must not use violence. Rogers then identified the defendants as the men he had seen

MR SCHNEIDER IS "HOT."

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

SEA & CO. BUSTED.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

COR. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Bought Sea's Entire Stock

—AT—

SHERIFF'S SALE

Of Black and Colored Dress Goods, Crapes, Flannels, Sheetings, Linens, Satins, Striped Skirtings, Domestics, etc., etc., etc., at 33c on the $.

All will go in connection with our

Great Annual Mark-Down Sale.

Ladies living out of the city should not delay in writing for samples or for goods. Be sure to state plainly the description of color and the price you wish to pay. Goods sent C. O. D., or send P. O. money order, draft, or registered letter. An immediate order would be advantageous to you, as the prices which we quote will positively create the biggest excitement ever attending a sale of Dry Goods.

SEA'S

Colored Dress Goods

At One-Third Sea's Prices.

Black Dress Goods.

All Sea's Fancy Weaves Matching Dress Goods at One-Third Sea's Prices.

BLACK AND COLD SILKS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN VELVETS.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Cor. Madison and Peoria-sts.

GREAT SLAUGHTER

IN OUR

CLOAK DEPT.

Invoices, Invoices, Invoices!

SHORT WRAPS.

Fine Imported Plush Short Wraps.

PLUSH SACQUES.

BETTER GRADES

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

SHAWLS.

SUITS.

JERSEYS.

In ordering Cloaks be particular to give correct bust measure.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Cor. Peoria and Madison-sts.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO

CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS

SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.

SAW MILLS

SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

NICKEL PLATING

ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS

Four Ply Pure Linen.

Latest Styles of Popular Prices.

ARENDS KUMISS.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Brunson, optician (Tribune Building), was as follows: 7 a. m., 8°; 7 a. m., 8°; 9 a. m., 8°; 10 a. m., 8°; 11 a. m., 8°; 12 m., 8°; average, 8°; 3 p. m., 8°; 6 p. m., 8°.

Justice Scully yesterday fined Frank Young $100 and costs for indecorous and grossly offensive conduct during the funeral exercises held during the entire forty hours in Holy Name Church. Young, it will be remembered, was one of the leaders in the disgraceful disturbance during which Father Dunne was compelled to leave the pulpit.

Hereafter posts will be taken by officer Gallagher at the corner and he directed to see that vehicles other than those which have business in the block do not enter. Complaints have been made that drivers of vehicles, especially of hacks, have been in the habit of driving through the block at a rapid rate of speed, thereby endangering the lives and limbs of pedestrians who have occasion to cross the street.

Commissioner Fitzsimmons yesterday, the lighting of the forts and West Side parking Wells and the new wards have been very pleasing. The streets in the city that are still in darkness are those which have been annexed recently, and which the Commissioner says can not be lighted before the 1st of February.

James Robinson, alias Sullivan, alias Robinson, the young thief who passed a W. Taylor & Co.'s check for $1,000 at the office of Hyde Park gas works, Thirty-first and Cottage Grove avenues, and escaped to the Chicago & Grand Trunk depot, was captured at the Chicago & Grand Trunk depot yesterday. The boy, about seventeen years old, said he is the eldest of a big group of juvenile thieves.

Mystery prevails in the secret service of the posting out of newspapers and other matter intended for subscribers regarding the non-delivery of newspapers, and orders will be issued to all the carriers of the city. The following is the order issued by Postmaster Palmer yesterday: "Whereas complaints have been made to the Postoffice Department that newspapers and other matter intended for delivery by carriers of this office are not delivered to the persons to whom they are addressed, and whereas it is the duty of the Postoffice Department to prevent the detention of mail matter, and to cause the prompt delivery thereof to the persons entitled to receive the same, it is hereby ordered that the chief of the secret service division of the Postoffice Department shall cause the necessary investigations to be made, and that the postmaster shall cause the carriers of this office to be instructed that they will be held responsible for the delivery of all mail matter intended for delivery by them, and that any carrier who shall be found guilty of the detention or delay of mail matter intended for delivery by him will be promptly dismissed from the service."

The Second Baptist Church was crowded last night and the service was the last one of the month. Mr. Moody preached on "Salvation Unconditional," and being Lotte night, Mr. Sankey gave a solo. Many requests were received for the prayers of the congregation for the recovery of the wife of Rev. Dr. Goodwin, pastor of the Western Avenue Methodist Church, who is lying very ill at her residence, 1,000 Lexington street, and for the wife of Rev. Dr. Kingsley, pastor of the Second Baptist Church.

Some of the members of the German Reformed congregation have had in mind for certain weeks the inactivity of starting a co-operative company. The project took definite shape on Wednesday evening, when a meeting was held at the residence of Rev. Mr. Schneider, pastor of the Second German Reformed Church, on Lincoln avenue, near Belmont avenue, at which a number of the members of the congregation were present. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Schneider, who explained the object of the meeting, and by Rev. Mr. Schaffer, who explained the workings of the Rochdale system, on which the proposed co-operative company will be conducted. The meeting was then thrown open for discussion, and a number of those present spoke in favor of the project. It was finally decided to hold another meeting on Wednesday evening next, at which the articles of incorporation will be signed.

Corporation Counsel Bryan will recommend this morning against Robert W. Patterson's petition that those occupying places on the east of land on the south side of Fifty-first street, between Cottage Grove avenue and Ellis avenue, be required to remove the buildings now standing thereon to the alley.

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Ald. Clarke, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, is preparing an ordinance for submission to the City Council which will allow the various railroad companies in the county, which have tracks in the city limits, to run their engines and cars over the tracks of any other railroad company in the county, upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for the use of the tracks. The ordinance will be introduced at the next meeting of the City Council, and will be referred to the Railroad Committee. It is thought that the ordinance will be favorably reported by the committee, and that it will be passed by the Council. The ordinance will be opposed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has a number of tracks in the city limits, and which will not allow any other railroad company to run its engines and cars over its tracks.

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TESTS BY THE United States Government.

The Cream of Tartar used by the Price Baking Powder Co. is the manufacture of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. I find absolutely free from all lime and other impurities.

During my past eight years' experience in the examination of Baking Powders, I have always found Dr. Price's to be superior to all others and perfectly wholesome.

R. S. G. Patton, Ph. D.
Chemist for the United States Government.

Chicago, June 2d, 1886.

The following Heads of the Great Universities and Public Food Analysts, find Dr. Price's the purest and strongest. Free from Ammonia, free from Lime, free from Alum and every drug taint, and recommend its use in every family.

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., L. L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York.
Prof. H. C. WHITE, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Prof. R. C. KEDZIE, Late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
Prof. A. B. PRESCOTT, M. D., Professor Chemistry, University Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Prof. CHARLES E. DWIGHT, Analytical Chemist, Wheeling, W. Va.
Prof. JAMES F. BABCOCK, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.
Dr. ELISHA HARTLEY, A. M., Chemist to the Dept. of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. CHESTER D. HOWARD, M. D., Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio.
Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.
Dr. A. WYTTENBACH, A. M., M. D., University of Illinois, Ill. U.
Prof. A. H. ALLEN, State Chemist, Burlington, Vt.
Prof. JOHN MICHAELIS, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, College Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O.
Prof. ALFRED H. WILLIAMS, Prof. Chemistry Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Prof. GEORGE S. HARRIS, Prof. Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. PETER COLLIER, Chief Chemist for the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Prof. JOHN E. SIEVERS, Prof. Chemistry, Detroit School Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada.
Dr. JOSEPH BENSIMPER, Chemist of the United States Mint, New Orleans, La.
Prof. EDGAR RICHARDS, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Prof. E. W. HILGARD, Prof. Chemistry, University California, Berkeley, Cal.
Prof. E. W. McDONALD, Analytical Chemist, Youngstown, Ohio.
Dr. HENRICH BETTELS, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. C. GILBERT WHEELER, Late Professor Chemistry Chicago University, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. I. H. LONG, Professor Chemistry, Chicago Medical College and Chicago College of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. G. A. MENDENHALL, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. W. DELAFONTAINE, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. R. C. G. PATTON, Late Chemist Health Department, Chicago, Ill.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION!

Dry Goods Department.

Tuesday, Jan. 25, 9:30 a. m.

Twelve Hundred Lots Seasonable Goods, A LARGE SPECIAL OFFERING OF

EMBROIDERIES.

Bankrupt Stock

Ladies' Newmarkets, Jersey Cloth, Short Wraps.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION

Wednesday, Jan. 26, 10 a. m.

Complete lines of Men's, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, in fair and medium grades.

Rubbers of All Kinds.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

Thursday, Jan. 27, 9:30 a. m., AT AUCTION.

Regular assortment of White Granite, C. C., Semi-porcelain, and Toilet Ware.

Glass and Lamp Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

Sale of Underwriters' Goods.

Purchase of the Entire Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., of the late firm of W. S. Hamilton & Co., salvage 50 and 52 Wabash-av., Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 9:30 a. m.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS MERCHANDISE.

Also Entire Plumbing Lamp Stock of American Plumbing Co., Monday to August Schwarz, Jeweler, Dyer & Cleaner, 114 and 116 Wabash-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

A Card

To the Mercantile Trade:

Gentlemen: As the time is again at hand when merchants are desirous of closing out all remnants and certain proportions of carpetings for the coming spring's business, we beg to call your attention once more to our facilities for disposing of all such goods, and furthermore have no sale ever reported elsewhere during the months of January and February to the disposition of all such goods as you may be pleased to consign to us. Very respectfully,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELDER, FLEISCHER & CO.

9:30 This Morning,

AT OUR STORES,

Chattel Mortgage Sale

EITHER CONSISTING OF

10-Room House,

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

New Furniture, Carpets, &c.

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This is a regular thing with us every year. We do it to relieve our stock of winter goods, to making necessary, believing it to be a wise policy to sacrifice our profits and sell goods at small close and thus from 5 to 6 turn our stock over to another season.

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The same as earlier in the season, for which so many came here, and which, in connection with these reductions and further sales all on one floor, I am ready to purchase over again if I can get the goods previous to next fall. Do not make better reasons on the coming day or time. This 10 per cent is deducted from the cost of the fall other goods are sold.

PRICES RANGE AS FOLLOWS:

Children's Suits	$2.50 to $10.00
Children's Overcoats	1.75 to 7.50
Boys' Suits	4.50 to 20.00
Boys' Overcoats	4.50 to 20.00
Men's Suits	5.00 to 40.00
Men's Overcoats	5.00 to 40.00

But, after all, prices will not make you use the goods. Come in and see them, and we will try to make business for you. Please find and bring this ad with you, and be sure to call at No. 114 and 116 Clark-st., corner Madison-st., Chicago.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE GIRLS AND BARRETT.

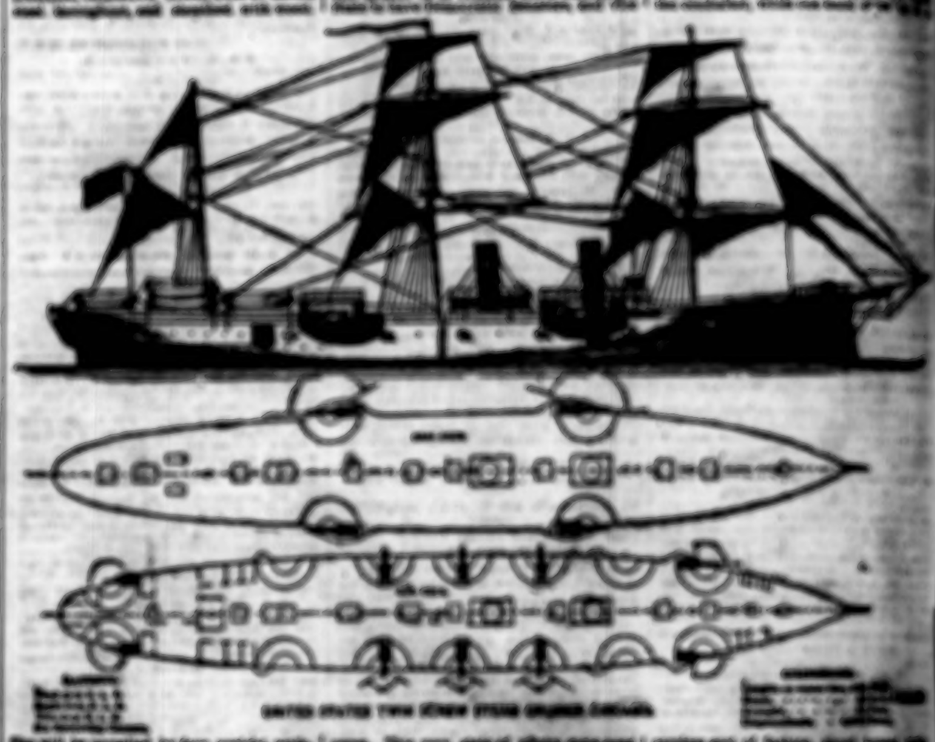
A Theatrical Manager Quickly Reconciled to the Black Hills.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 15.—Two or three weeks ago Lizzie Hudson, a well-known manager of theatrical companies in the West, went into the Black Hills country with a small troupe of variety performers, most of the members of which were young women. He arrived here last night from the Hills with more money than he knew what to do with, and announced that he would organize another company and go back there as soon as possible. As the attractions that he had with him a month ago are not to be seen in the vicinity, he was asked what had become of them.

"The women are all up in the Hills," he replied, "every one of them. There's the record of the thing: We opened first at Rapid City, and had a tremendous house. Everybody in town was there. After the show the audience marched to a body in our hotel and serenaded us. The next night the same crowd was there, and when the performance was over it marched us to the depot. This thing was continued until the end of the engagement, and when we left on the 22d (the first day of the week in Rapid City) and after spending the evening parading the streets, the whole of Rapid City was at the depot to see us off, while a band played and the crowd cheered itself hoarse. Lead City was next on the list, and when I was there the manager of the opera house, who had the privilege of running the bar, made so much money that he paid me a big rental for the privilege of continuing selling drinks after the show was over. Deadwood was the next stop, and here we are on the 22d (the first day of the week in Deadwood) after and following the opening performance, the house of Rose Hudson was packed to the doors, and when we got through with the performance the crowd marched us to Chamberlain's gallery of fine art, and after looking over the pictures there, we all marched to the depot

BIG GUNS FOR THE NAVY.

A POWERFUL WAR VESSEL.



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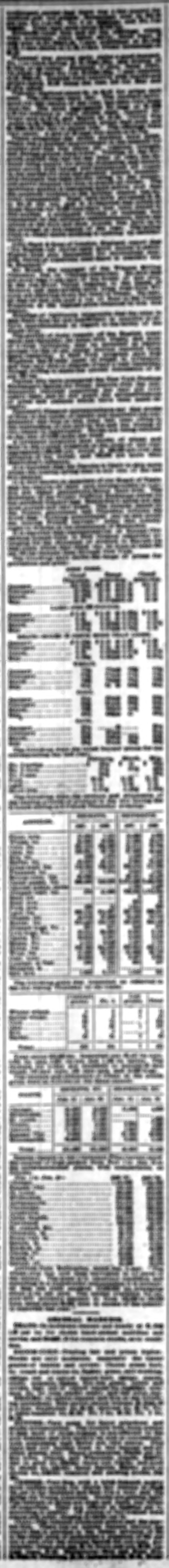

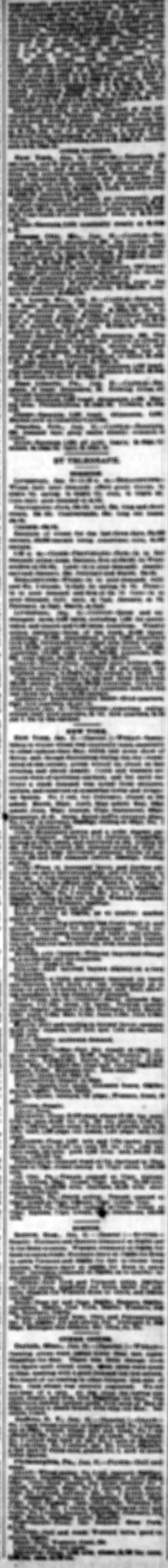

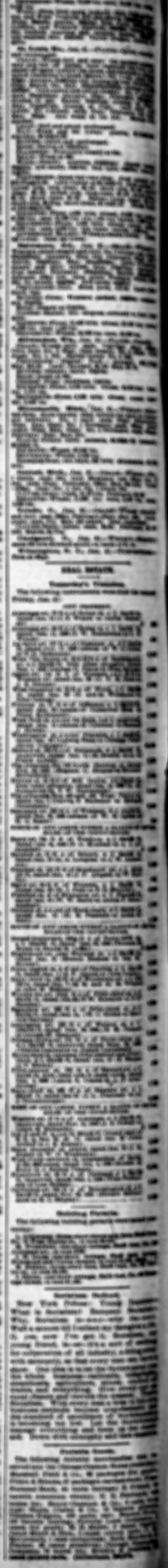

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GUPTURE
SEWERAGE.
Stockholders' Meeting.
WEAK MEN!
DEAFNESS
ARTIFICIAL EYES
NEW STYLE HAT
GAS FIXTURES

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

A PROTEST AGAINST FEMINIZATION OF SOCIETY AND LITERATURE.

Some Hints on Housekeeping—Are We Not Taught Too Early—Schooling Life Futures—For Engineers in Corsets—An Artistic Equestrienne—Easter Fashion—London Notables—A Woman Who Is Starting for Klondike—Dress in the Higher Expression in Reception.

In England, writes Col. Stephens in Harper's Bazar, the very compliments given to an enemy are apt to sting. If he does not speak through his nose or talk like Bret Harte's heathen he is regarded as ostentatious.

"I've an idea—I'll give you my word of honor I never should have suspected it," Vivian thinks, which he is equally liable to take from his tailor, his valet, and the hall-porter at the inn, are more wonderful than any personal success, and make him long for a minister to lift his chair, to put his feet on the table, to do anything that shall free him from being thus condemned at the very pinnacle of his race.

And yet this class of remarks may be constantly heard in our own cities as regards strangers from some other city. When a lady visiting Boston from Chicago is truly complimented that no one would suppose her to be a Western, or one visiting Chicago from Boston is gladly exclaimed over for the charm of being Eastern, it is an unwitting tribute to the universal existence of those English remarks. We are all Americans; the bonds of one are the bonds of all; the diversity of one is the diversity of everybody. If in varying parts of the country we have a variety of patois, conversation, phrasing, manners, it is but an easy comparison from differences in social, and even personal, habit and breeding to the same in speech. What we observe in abstract topics is to turn the glass from high the best type high the world has ever seen. Nothing short of this is an end worthy the effort.

It has in view of society and humanity, it is still least of dangers. What can be less profitable than, at this late stage of literary decay, for both writer and reader to be occupied with the question whether or not a literature exists? What we want is a literature; every book that is published does not take care of itself. It is not even important that there should be a literature, a hundred solid prosy men and women are better than one genius. But we have both, the genius and the prosy men and women, with the latter in the majority, and the former in the minority, as they should be. Literature is the natural further of the common talents.

Hints on Housekeeping.

The Queen, in Baron Wrenfrew's time a flaming incident would have symbolized the new Reign of a home dawn. But we have got past Baron Wrenfrew's times, because we have altered the atmosphere, and now it would be difficult to find a symbol which should represent the gold blue morning which means but a tangible sameness, varying hours and temperature and descending rain. Indeed, to be genial and enlightening of effects, and also of those mixed colorings which are the most delicate, people must live in the country. Even in the country the town is the center of the world, and the world is the center of the universe. Nevertheless, the country is the natural home of the poetic fancy, and the country life is the natural home of the poetic fancy, and the country life is the natural home of the poetic fancy, and the country life